

The Exchange of Prisoners—Their Fearful Condition—Secrets of Rebel Prison—Dens—Good Order in the City—Presence of Union Sentiment.

From Our Special Correspondent.

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early entirely concurred in. The Senate proposed to create two prices, one \$5 and the other \$15. This was abandoned by the Senate Conference. The Committee made a compromise of \$10 per thousand instead of 60 cents a pound. The clause as to the transportation of certain articles from the States was stricken out. It is to alter or alter the plans alone. The income tax remains the same. The gains and income from real estate purchased within the year are to be included. In relation to stamps the clause has been amended, that instruments not stamped are to be void. He registered to any the tax on cotton is stricken out, the Senate Conference refusing to concur unless a drawback were given on the manufactured article. The tax on banks was only amended to change from January to July, so as to give six months notice.

Mr. MORRILL answered various questions, eliciting the following points in relation to the bill: The tax on the gross receipts of vessels stands, but they are exempt when chartered by the Government. The tax on the gross receipts of vessels stands, but they are exempt when chartered by the Government. The tax on the gross receipts of vessels stands, but they are exempt when chartered by the Government.

Mr. DAVES (Mass.) was temporarily called to the chair.

THANKS TO SPEAKER COLFAX.

Mr. COX (Ohio) offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the thanks of this House be and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Charles Sumner, for his dignified and courteous discharge of the duties of Speaker during the present Congress.

Mr. COX desired to make this an earnest expression of the feeling of the House. During a most unexampled and historic period, when a great conflict was progressing, and when the throes of the Nation called for extraordinary scenes, unusual and additional responsibilities devolved upon the Speaker. He would say for himself and for others around him, that the Speaker has, in the discharge of those duties, moderated, in a great degree, the passions of Representatives, sometimes made the House as it were the seat of peace, and in this House as it was not only entitled to our personal but the public regard. In conclusion Mr. Cox said: I propose, without formality and with earnestness, to tender to him our thanks and good will. I trust, sir, that in the future the same moderation and sagacity may indicate in this House as it has indicated from the Chair during the present Congress. We shall part here with unusual good feeling. I wish it could pervade our whole people. In the language of the Bible and in this presence I would have all reverently pray, "Let the peace of God, which passeth all understanding and evil speaking be put away from you, with all malice, and be ye kind to one another, even as God, for Christ's sake, hath forgiven you."

Mr. DAWSON concurred in the view expressed by his friend from Ohio, that it was entirely proper to tender to the Speaker some acknowledgment for his habitual kindness and courtesy. The members have come together in the midst of civil war, singularly beyond parallel, and although it was hardly to be expected that the President of the House would be so kind and genial, and his conduct uniformly courteous. He hoped in separating the same kindly feelings would prevail, and that they would all endeavor to cherish in the future, charity, toleration, moderation and candor. The resolution was adopted, three or four only voting against it.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

An ineffectual motion was made to suspend the rules in order to consider the Senate bill making provision for the Illinois and Niagara ship canal surveys.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules in order to consider the Senate bill making provision for the Illinois and Niagara ship canal surveys.

THE GWIN-NAPOLÉON SCHEME.

San Francisco, Wednesday, March 1, 1865.

The Democrat of this city, which affords to the well informed concerning the plans and movements of Dr. Gwin, denies emphatically, on the authority of his agents, that the Emperor Napoleon has withdrawn from the Sonora colonization scheme, as was intimated by Eastern dispatches. It says: "From sources of information which we deem trustworthy, we have abundant assurance that there has been no change in the plans of the French Emperor recently."

The cause of the Mexican Empire is advancing as rapidly as could be reasonably expected.

"When the steamer John L. Stephens left Mazatlan there were several thousand French troops there."

"Advices had been received that Marshal Bazaine, with the main portion of his army was on his way to Mazatlan, and might be expected there in a few days, accompanied by Dr. Gwin."

"It is barely possible that Dr. Gwin did not sail for Europe at a later date than the news we have received from the City of Mexico direct; but if such is the fact the visit has no reference to a change of plans, as it is not in contemplation to take possession of Arribe, the future capital of the Northern States, before the first of May."

Dr. Gwin is not intended to make the States over which Dr. Gwin will have control a portion of the French Empire or a French colony. Paramount authority is to reside in the Emperor of Mexico, while the territory is held in trust for the redemption of the French debt, and is to be defended by French arms."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, March 2, 1865.

The mail-steamers Dictator, which arrived here at 4 p. m., brings no news of importance from the front.

The report of the capture of Gen. Sherman and staff in the vicinity of Columbia, S. C., was utterly false.

A gentleman who came down on the Dictator, and who left the Spotswood House in Richmond yesterday morning, says that no intelligence of the capture of Gen. Sherman, or of even an engagement between his forces and Gen. Johnston's Army, had been received in Richmond at the time he left—at 10 a. m. yesterday.

A heavy storm has been prevailing here for the last few days.

The steamer North Point arrived here to-day from Beaufort, N. C.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, Friday, March 3, 1865.

Gov. Fenton has issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 4, 1865.

Whereas, this day being observed by the citizens in various localities, and especially in our great commercial metropolis, as a day of congratulation and rejoicing in connection with the progress in subduing the Rebellion and in re-establishing the National supremacy; therefore, be it ordered, that a salute of one hundred guns be fired at the Capitol to-day at 12 o'clock m.

R. E. FENTON.

FROM NEW CAROLINA.

NEWBURN, N. C., Feb. 23, 1865.

Rebel deserters who have just come in report that Gen. Lee has ordered Goldsborough and Kingston to be fortified, which order is now being carried into effect. Goldsborough, he says, must be held at all hazards. A large force of men at work at night and day at Goldsborough, throwing up fortifications.

THE STEAMER DE MOLAY DISABLED.

BOSTON, Friday, March